

## Capsule Summary

### **Inventory No. F-8-151**

Glade Valley Farm (main complex)  
9314 Liberty Road  
Frederick County, MD  
Ca. 1740-1960s  
Access: Private

Glade Valley Farm (main complex) is one of several farms that currently make up the Glade Valley Farms, Inc., a Thoroughbred racehorse breeding and boarding farm complex. The "main complex" forms the center of the farm group; it incorporates fenced pastures and historic farm buildings as well as buildings added to the landscape associated with horse-breeding, boarding, and training functions. The 298 acres which make up this central parcel, here called Glade Valley Farm (main complex), includes ten (10) buildings and one (1) structure associated with the historic farm: the stone manor house (1757) and springhouse, a frame out-kitchen, a limekiln structure (c.1870), a brick farmhouse (c.1810) and springhouse, stone bank barn, frame wagon shed/corncrib, rusticated block dairy barn (c.1930) and milk house, a large dairy barn (1932) converted to horse stables; and seven (7) concrete block buildings associated with the horse-breeding operation (c.1962), including: a large horse training barn with interior track, an octagonal stud barn, and three brood mare barns. Two (2) equipment sheds and five (5) run-in sheds are agricultural support buildings and therefore considered contributing. Although the horse-breeding associated buildings are less than 50 years old, they are considered contributing to the agricultural character and function of the farm, which has been in continuous operation for approximately 260 years. Three (3) non-contributing buildings include a block garage/kennel and two house trailers used as tenant housing.

Glade Valley Farm (main complex) is representative of the evolution of settlement and agricultural production on mid-Maryland through the middle of the 18th century to the present day (National Register Criterion A). It is a well-maintained collection of historic domestic and agricultural buildings and modern buildings, all still in active use, which reflect grain production, dairy production, and horse farming. The Manor House is a significant example of domestic architecture from the middle of the 18th century and the stone bank barn appears to be one of only a few surviving 18th century bank barns in Frederick County (National Register Criterion C). The farm and its several building groups are historically associated with several prominent Frederick County families and may represent one of the earliest settled farms in the area still intact.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-8-151

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Beatty Farm; Cramer Farm; Meadow Brook Farm; Glade Valley Farm (main complex) (preferred)  
other Glade Valley Farms, Inc.

### 2. Location

street and number 9314 Liberty Road not for publication  
city, town Mt. Pleasant ☒ vicinity  
county Frederick

### 3. Owner of Property (gives names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Glade Valley Farms, Inc.  
street and number 9314 Liberty Road telephone 301-898-9027  
city, town Frederick state MD zip code 21701

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick Co. Courthouse liber 671 folio 256  
city, town Frederick tax map 58 tax parcel 7 tax ID number Unknown

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
☒ Other: Not previously recorded

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	24
<input type="checkbox"/> Site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	3
<input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	25
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	3
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			0

## 7. Description

Inventory No. F-8-151

### Condition

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

### *Description Summary*

Glade Valley Farm (main complex) is one of several farms that currently make up the Glade Valley Farms, Inc., a Thoroughbred racehorse breeding and boarding farm complex. The "main complex" forms the center of the farm group; it incorporates fenced pastures and historic farm buildings as well as buildings added to the landscape associated with horse-breeding, boarding, and training functions. The 298 acres which make up this central parcel, here called Glade Valley Farm (main complex), includes ten (10) buildings and one (1) structure associated with the historic farm: the stone manor house (1757) and springhouse, a frame out-kitchen, a limekiln structure (c.1870), a brick farmhouse (c.1810) and springhouse, stone bank barn, frame wagon shed/corncrib, rusticated block dairy barn (c.1930) and milk house, a large dairy barn (1932) converted to horse stables; and seven (7) concrete block buildings associated with the horse-breeding operation (c.1962), including: a large horse training barn with interior track, an octagonal stud barn, and three brood mare barns. Two (2) equipment sheds and five (5) run-in sheds are agricultural support buildings and therefore considered contributing. Although the horse-breeding associated buildings are less than 50 years old, they are considered contributing to the agricultural character and function of the farm, which has been in continuous operation for approximately 260 years. Three (3) non-contributing buildings include a block garage/kennel and two house trailers used as tenant housing.

### *Description*

Glade Valley Farm (main complex), a 298-acre horse farm, is at the center of several farms along Liberty Road which make up the Glade Valley Farms, Incorporated. Although one of several farms, the Glade Valley Farm (main complex) contains the primary horse breeding and boarding facilities, as well as the historic manor house and agricultural buildings associated with the Beatty, Cramer, and later families, at one time known as Meadow Brook Farm. Located on the north side of Liberty Road between Ceresville and Mt. Pleasant, the land is gently rolling and largely open, with only intermittent small woodlots. Several small streams pass through the pasture as they flow toward Israel's Creek to the west. The fields immediately surrounding the building complexes are now in pasture and are enclosed by stained wood plank fencing.

A long paved lane, lined with an allee of small trees, runs north from Liberty Road to the Manor House building group, branching west at the Large Dairy Barn/Office building group. The lane continues north beyond the Manor House to the Brick Farmhouse building group. The Brood Mare Barn #5 sits at the crest of a low hill at the northern visual edge of the farm; several run-in sheds and two tenant house trailers are located beyond that point.

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### Manor House Building Group

Manor House: 1757. The Manor House is a five bay, center hall plan, two-story dwelling constructed of stone and painted white. The house faces south and is surrounded by highly landscaped yard with mature boxwoods, conifers and deciduous trees. Distinguishing features of this house include stone arches imbedded within the stone courses above the windows (like those found in Schifferstadt in Frederick), a projecting horizontal stone belt course below the second story windows, a projecting water table just above the foundation level, and a round date stone (unreadable) with "half-moons" on either side in the gable peak. The central hall is said to have a curving stair. It is unclear whether the cornice modillions are original features or added later with the Colonial Revival entrance porch. Windows in the main section of the house are six over six sash with louvered shutters painted black; the central entrance has a three-light transom above; the entrance porch has a flat roof, wide frieze band, modillions, and is supported with two fluted Doric columns. An interior brick chimney is located in each gable end.

On the west gable end is a stone, one-and-a-half-story, two bay addition (possibly original to the house, kitchen/slave or servants quarters) with a one story screened (Colonial Revival) porch across the front. This section of the house has a gable end chimney and a iron dinner bell centered on the roof peak. There is an ell on the rear (north elevation) with a gable end chimney and recessed porch. Windows are small, two over two sash with louvered shutters. The west elevation has a stone-arched cellar entrance with a modern door. The roof over all is asphalt shingles.

There was no interior access.

Out-Kitchen: c.1890. A one-story frame out-kitchen is located in the rear yard of the Manor House. It is gable front with an exterior brick chimney on the north (rear) elevation. The building is sheathed with German siding and has six over six sash windows. The roof is covered with standing seam metal sheets. A low chain link fence encloses the yard area.

Garage/Kennel: Just beyond the north boundary of the Manor House yard is a frame, shed roof, three bay garage, partly converted to use as a dog kennel. Chain link enclosures extend south from two of the garage bays. The building is sheathed with vertical wood siding and sits on a concrete foundation. (non-contributing)

Stone Springhouse: The springhouse is a one-story stone building with an east gable end loft entrance and metal roof covering. It is located in a low spot of the pasture on the west side of the lane, just northwest of the Manor House. A Willow tree is growing near the north (front) elevation.

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Limekiln Structure: c.1870. Located within a wooded area of the pasture north of the stone springhouse is a stone limekiln structure. The limekilns were viewed from a distance but appear to have at least two chambers. It appears on an 1873 Atlas map of the area as three kilns.

### Large Dairy Barn Building Group

Large Dairy Barn/Office #1: 1932. This is a gambrel roofed dairy barn constructed in two sections: a rusticated concrete block section on the east end, seven bays long, and a plain concrete block section added on the west end, six bays long. The frame superstructure within the roof is two stories. The east gable end has a central double barn door with cross braces and two windows on the ground floor, a central door above, and three six over six sash windows in the upper story; decorative window treatments are painted with the "1932" date. The west gable end has a sliding double barn door with cross braces in the ground floor and two windows, and two central entrances on the two levels above; a pulley hood projects from the gable peak. The roof is sheathed with standing seam metal sheets; there are two metal vents. A one-story milk room is attached to the northwest corner of the barn. The interior of the dairy barn has been converted to horse stalls along the north and south walls with a central hall.

Attached to the north exterior elevation is a one story modern office, part of which is the milk house converted to use as the administrative office for Glade Valley Farms, Inc.

Training Barn: 1962. This one-story concrete block building is 22 bays in length with two sliding metal barn doors on the gable ends (east and west elevations). The building interior houses an indoor training track with dirt floor; concrete block horse stalls fill the center area. Windows are steel frame; the roof is corrugated metal sheets. The wood framing of the roof is exposed throughout the interior of the building and is supported by the block stalls in the center and steel I-beams over the track at the ends.

Stallion Barn: c.1961. This is an octagonal building constructed of concrete block covered with stucco. Three courses of block just below the eaves on all elevations have decorative holes to provide ventilation. Each elevation has a central stall door with cross braces and two six-light, steel frame louvered windows on either side. The due east elevation opens into an entrance hall leading to a central space with access to all seven stalls. The ceiling is finished with pine boards. The asphalt shingled roof is topped with a central octagonal cupola vent with metal sheathed ogee roof.

Breeding Barn: c.1961. A grass alley between plank fencing leads north from the stallion barn to the Breeding Barn. This is a concrete block gable end barn with a central entrance in the south elevation.



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#### Brick Farmhouse Building Group

Mare Stall Barn #2: c.1961. Several hundred yards north of the Manor House building group is Mare Stall Barn #2, located on the west side of the paved farm lane. The barn is a one-story concrete block gable end construction. It is 8 bays in length with six-light steel frame windows. The east gable end has a central entrance and two four-light windows.

Brick Farmhouse: c.1810. A two-story brick gable end dwelling with Flemish bond and cut stone foundation forming a projecting water table. The house is 5 bays wide, with a center hall plan, and two bays (one room) deep. The central door on the south (front) elevation has an eight-light transom; windows are nine over nine sash (9/6 in upper story) in pegged frames, with standing brick jack arches above. On the north (rear) elevation is a 1 ½ story ell addition with recessed double porch (upper porch floor has been removed). Chimneys are located in the gable ends of the main section of the house, and in the interior of the ell and the exterior of the north gable end. The roof over all is sheathed with standing seam metal sheets.

There was no access to the house interior.

Brick Springhouse: The one-room gable end building is built in the hill immediately north of the brick farmhouse ell. A door is located in the south (front) gable end and a small window in the gable peak above.

Wagon Shed/Corncrib: c.1890. This is a frame wagon shed with corncribs incorporated in the north and south side walls. The frame timbers appear to be sawn (not hewn) and the building sits on stone piers. The center pull-through area was originally open on both the east and west gable ends, however, cross-braced barn doors hung from a sliding track were added to the west gable end, probably c.1930. The gable ends are vertical board sided; the corncrib exterior walls are horizontal board sided with ventilation gaps between the boards. There are plank doors to both corncribs on both ends.

Small Dairy Barn #3: c.1930. This dairy barn is a 1 ½ story rusticated concrete block barn with a gable end roof structure. It is four bays deep and three bays wide with a central sliding barn door in the north gable end. The roof is metal sheets and has one centrally located metal ventilator.

Milk House: c.1930. The milk house is a one-story, one room building of rusticated concrete block construction. There is a door in both the east and west gable end and the north elevation, and two windows in the south elevation.

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Bank Barn #4: Late 18<sup>th</sup> century. A stone end bank barn with cantilevered forebay on the west elevation. The stone ends are pierced with relatively wide ventilation slits on the upper level; the lower level is ventilated with window openings with horizontal wooden bars. The frame forebay is sheathed with aluminum lapped siding. The north stone end extends westward to enclose the forebay and lower stall area on the north end. The lower stall area, on the west elevation, is stone fronted with three original stall openings and their windows intact (with replacement cross-braced doors); a central double wide opening appears to be an enlargement of an original stall door. The interior of the lower stall area is completely open with sawn timbers supporting the joists above. A frame granary is located near the southeast corner of the lower area. The joists appear to be original hewn timbers. The east elevation of the barn is built into a bank with direct access to the upper story. The steeply pitched roof comes unusually close to ground level on this elevation. The central entrance has a raised shed roof and is a replacement of whatever was there before (probably to accommodate modern machinery). The interior of the upper level of the barn has a central threshing area and side hay storage mows. The framing appears to be replacement sawn timbers. The roof is sheathed with corrugated and channeled metal sheets.

Block Equipment Garage: This four bay block garage building is a farm equipment shed located on the north edge of the bank barn yard (now paved). Although not old, it is a contributing building to the function of the farm.

Metal Equipment Shed: This metal equipment shed is also used to house farm equipment and is therefore a contributing building. It is located on the west edge of the bank barn yard.

Brood Mare Barn #5: A one-story concrete block barn, 13 bays in length. It is located on the crest of the hill north of the Brick Farmhouse building group.

(5) Run-in Sheds: Five run-in sheds, also known as turnout sheds, are located in several of the large pastures. Four of the buildings are frame construction with metal siding on three sides and an open front supported with poles. One shed is constructed of concrete blocks in the same design.

(2) House Trailers: Two modern house trailers are located beyond the Brood Mare Barn #5. They house tenants and are considered non-contributing.



## 8. Significance

Inventory No. F-8-151

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

**Specific dates** c.1740-1960s **Architect/Builder** unknown

**Construction dates** c.1757 (manor house); c.1810 (brick house); 1932 (large dairy barn); c.1961 (stallion barn)

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

### *Summary of Significance*

Glade Valley Farm (main complex) is representative of the evolution of settlement and agricultural production on mid-Maryland through the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century to the present day (National Register Criterion A). It is a well-maintained collection of historic domestic and agricultural buildings and modern buildings, all still in active use, which reflect grain production, dairy production, and horse farming. The Manor House is a significant example of domestic architecture from the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the stone bank barn appears to be one of only a few surviving 18<sup>th</sup> century bank barns in Frederick County (National Register Criterion C). The farm and its several building groups are historically associated with several prominent Frederick County families and may represent one of the earliest settled farms in the area still intact.

**Note: For Historical Context, please refer to *An Agricultural History of Mid-Maryland*, a Maryland Historical Trust grant funded context development project administered through The Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, 2002-2003.**

### *Resource History*

Settlement and agricultural development of the western lands of Maryland did not begin until 100 years after the establishment of the colony in 1634. Thought to be a barren land, few were willing to risk the dangers of western settlement in a land not suited to the culture of tobacco, Maryland's cash crop. Beginning around the 1720s, Virginia began actively encouraging Pennsylvania German farmers to migrate to the fertile lands of the Shenandoah Valley. Both the migrants who passed through Maryland on their way to Virginia following the Monocacy Roads and a few visionary land speculators realized the agricultural potential of the limestone-rich soil of western Maryland.

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### Continuation Sheet

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Daniel Dulaney, among the earliest and most visionary of the landowners in what was then western Prince George's County, patented the 3850-acre *Dulaney's Lott* in 1724.<sup>1</sup> Soon he began selling smaller parcels to German-speaking migrants from Pennsylvania as well as German immigrants, both noted for their industrious agricultural practice in the production of wheat and other grains. As the settlement population grew, Dulaney established Frederick-Town, a regional market town in 1745, soon to become the second largest city in Maryland. By 1749, Frederick County was carved out of Prince George's County and its prominence as the center of the mid-Atlantic wheat belt lasted for more than 100 years.

Among the earliest purchasers of *Dulaney's Lott* was not a German immigrant or descendant from Pennsylvania, but a member of a New York Anglo family, Susannah Beatty. In 1732, Beatty purchased 1,000 acres of *Dulaney's Lott*, surveyed by Robert Owens and beginning at the mouth of Addison's Branch on the west bank of the Monocacy River.<sup>2</sup> In 1739, Susannah Beatty, a widow, carefully subdivided her land between her children in a series of Deeds of Gift.<sup>3</sup> All of the children were adults, with only one daughter unmarried. While the unmarried daughter, Agnes Beatty received 300 acres of *Rocky Creek* (probably where the Beatty family actually lived), Thomas, described as "Gentleman," was given "2 parcels of 158 acres; being part of 1000 acres purchased by Susanna [sic] from Daniel Dulany [sic] of Annapolis out of a tract called *Dulaney's Lott*." Two sons, William, a "cooper," and John, a "tanner," were each given approximately 200 acres of *Dulaney's Lott*, as was daughter Martha and her husband James Middagh, "a waggonwright"; son Edward, a "blacksmith," was given 166 acres, and James, a "tanner," also around 200 acres. Each was also given small acreages of *Rocky Creek*.<sup>4</sup>

When Susannah Beatty wrote her will in 1742, her location was described as "Monocasy [sic] in Prince Georges County."<sup>5</sup> Although the six Beatty sons appear on the 1733 "List of Taxables" for "Monocasy Hundred," there is no evidence that the Beatty family lived on their thousand-acre *Dulaney's Lott* parcel at that time.<sup>6</sup> The Beatty siblings did not, in fact, receive clear title to land on *Dulaney's Lott* until 1752, when a deed from Daniel Dulaney "reaffirmed" his earlier deed for 1,000 acres to Susannah Beatty.<sup>7</sup> The Beatty-Kramer House (F-8-35) located on the parcel inherited by James Beatty, a timber-framed house thought to date to the 1740s, probably represents the first dwelling on the Beatty tract. And although Thomas Beatty was listed among the commissioners who purchased Frederick-Town lots for the new county courthouse in 1750, it was apparently William Beatty who made the next improvement.

William Beatty, son of Susannah Beatty, died in 1757 at the age of 62. Leaving his "home plantation" on part of *Dulaney's Lott*, to his only son William, he left several other tracts to his three daughters.<sup>8</sup> By all available accounts, the stone house on the William Beatty farm was constructed in 1757, whether by William the elder or William the younger is unknown.<sup>9</sup> By 1765, William Beatty (Jr.) was definitely in residence on the Beatty farm east of Frederick-Town, when a deed for a nearby property described the boundary "beginning at a bounded white oak on the new wagon road to go to William Beatty's."<sup>10</sup>

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William Beatty married Mary Dorothy Grosh, the daughter of John Conrad Grosh, a German immigrant to Frederick County.<sup>11</sup> In 1758, their oldest son William was born and fifteen siblings followed. The last, also named William, was born in 1782, one year after first son William was killed in the Revolutionary War. Historian T.J.C. Williams noted that, "At the time of his death his father Col. Beatty was entertaining at his house in Frederick a number of British officers who had been sent there as prisoners."<sup>12</sup> Col. William Beatty, as he was known until his death in 1803, apparently received his rank as a member of the Maryland militia, whether during the French and Indian War or during the Revolutionary War is unknown.

The house in which the Beatty family lived was an elegant stone manor house. Although designed after the English, Georgian style, the house included the vernacular feature of arches within the stone work above the windows, a feature also found in the German farmhouse on the west side of Frederick-Town known as Schifferstadt built by the Brunner family c.1756 (F-3-47). Still the symmetrical façade and central hall with curving stair was elegant and conveyed the Beatty family's wealth and status. It was there that the British officers were housed in 1782, and, according to T.J.C. Williams (although with no supporting evidence), it was there that the Beatty's entertained George Washington for a night (see attached historic photo).<sup>13</sup>

By 1798, the Beatty farm had grown to 429 acres with additional acres purchased from his cousin (?) Thomas and neighbor Abraham Hoff.<sup>14</sup> At the time of his death in 1804, Beatty owned at least 12 slaves, who in addition to several tenants on the farm, would have worked the large acreage for the Gentleman owner.<sup>15</sup> This may explain the large distance of the barn from the manor house. Col. William Beatty's will freed his slaves and instructed the sale of his farm, here described in a newspaper advertisement:

This farm is very highly improved, having a large well finished stone dwelling House, large stone Still House, Kitchen, Spring House, Barn, Granary and every other necessary out-house. There are four other tenements on the said land, which are rented out, five never-failing springs and two wells of water, upwards of 500 apple trees, a good peach orchard and a variety of other fruit trees.

Probably the tenant houses were log (one log house recently moved from the main complex to the road front may be one of these houses) and the brick farmhouse apparently did not yet exist, as it was not mentioned in the sale bill. The sale of the Beatty farm in 1804 divided the 400-acre Beatty farm into two farms. The main farm, which included the manor house and agricultural buildings, totaled 220 acres and was sold to John Stoner for £3,939 "current money."<sup>16</sup>

Remarkably, the Beatty (Stoner) manor house does not appear to be included on the 1808 Charles Varle Map of Frederick County (see attached), however, a manor house is indicated under the name of Sebastian Groff. Groff was, in fact, among the trustees named in an 1812 sale by John Stoner of  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre at the southeast corner of the Beatty farm for use as a "Union School" and "for public worship of different Societies."<sup>17</sup> It is possible that Groff was living in the Beatty manor house at the time that Varle drew the map, and while it appeared on the map as the

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home of Sebastian Groff, Groff was not the owner. In 1813, John Stoner sold the 220-acre farm, excepting the school/church lot, to Abraham Stoner for £4,283.<sup>18</sup> It is quite probable that the higher price was due to the addition of the fine brick farmhouse near the old bank barn, making the group a very tenatable agricultural property, quite separate from the manor house.

After Abraham Stoner's death in 1831, the farm was again sold, by court appointed trustee John Stouffer, to Ezra Smith for \$10,136.<sup>19</sup> An interesting tale is told about the ownership of the farm during this period by T.J.C. Williams in his 1910 History of Frederick County. According to Williams, the farm, known as "Meadow Brook Farm," was owned by "two old bachelors by the name of Smith, who were poisoned by slaves because the Smiths had sold off some of their companions."<sup>20</sup> The truth is, however, far less exciting. In 1842, eleven years after purchasing the farm, Ezra Smith died, leaving the farm to his son William Edward Smith. William E. Smith sold the farm in 1855 to Ezra Cramer with the stipulation:

...as a part of the purchase money for the said real estate, the further sum of three hundred and thirty dollars, annually, and at that rate for any time less than a year, until a certain John Thomas Smith, a brother of the party of the first part, shall have attained the age of twenty one years.<sup>21</sup>

In April 1857, Ezra Cramer sold the Meadow Brook Farm to his son, Ezra Lewis Cramer.<sup>22</sup> By the time that the 1858 Isaac Bond map of Frederick County was drawn, Ezra L. Cramer, who had also inherited a family farm to the north, had sold the brick farmhouse and barn group with 148 acres to C. Coleman, apparently a New York native (see attached map). In 1862, the Coleman parcel was sold to George Thomas for \$11,000.<sup>23</sup> Cramer sold the Meadow Brook Farm, with the 191 acres remaining, to William McDannell for \$25,500 five years later, in 1867.<sup>24</sup> The two parcels would remain separate until 1917.

The 1873 Atlas Map of Frederick County, Mt. Pleasant District No. 13, shows the development of the Thomas and McDannell farms, including three limekilns, and the improvement of the public road into a turnpike (see attached map). Among several other small acreage sales, McDannell sold less than an acre to the Liberty and Frederick Turnpike Company for a tollhouse location.<sup>25</sup> In 1884, John Franklin Thomas, executor for George Thomas, sold the 148-acre Thomas parcel to Calvin C. Zimmerman for \$14,000.<sup>26</sup> Zimmerman reportedly developed the meadowland as a goldfish-breeding farm with as many as eight ponds and 140,000 fish in 1908.<sup>27</sup>

In 1893, William McDannell and his wife Sarah were apparently bankrupt, selling their 184-acre Meadow Brook Farm, "chattels, grain growing, grain cut, stocks, notes, accounts and personal estate of all kinds" to their son Milton McDannell. The then 150-acre farm was immediately sold to Susan R. Nelson for \$12,750.<sup>28</sup> William Burrier purchased the Zimmerman parcel in 1912 and the Nelson parcel in 1917, a total of 298 acres, bringing much of the original Col. William Beatty farm back together.<sup>29</sup> The Burrier family developed the large farm as a dairy operation, constructing two dairy barns in the 1930s, later enlarging one of the barns to nearly



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double its original size. The farm remained with the Burrier family until 1962 when it was purchased by Dr. Leonard, trading under the name "Glade Valley Farms."<sup>30</sup>

Originally located on a farm closer to Walkersville, an area known as Glade Valley, Dr. Leonard purchased the Burrier farm to develop as a Thoroughbred racehorse breeding facility. While using many of the existing farm buildings for their traditional function of grain and hay production and storage, others were converted for use as horse stalls. State-of-the-art modern buildings were constructed for training and breeding facilities. The crowning construction, however, was the Stallion Barn designed by a local architect (owners could not recall his name), the octagonal barn was elegant and modern. The building housed 1968 Kentucky Derby winner "Dancer's Image" who stood as stud on the farm for several years.<sup>31</sup>



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Meadow Brook Farm, Where George Washington Was a  
Guest of Major Beatty.

From T.J.C. Williams, History of Frederick County, Maryland, 1910.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. F-8-151

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Frederick Co. Maryland Land Record Abstracts, 1761-1763, Western Maryland Room, Washington Co. Free Library, MD.  
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Lubozynski, Joseph A. "Susanna Beatty and the Beatty-Cramer House." Frederick, MD: Frederick Co. Landmarks Foundation, Inc  
Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland. CD-ROM, Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 2002.  
Tracey, Dr. Grace, and John Dern. Pioneers of Old Monocacy. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co.  
USGenWeb Archives, [www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb](http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb).  
Williams, T.J.C. History of Frederick County Maryland. Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, orig. pub. 1910.  
1798 Tax Assessment, microfilm collection, Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>298 acres</u>	
Acreage of historical setting	<u>Approx. 20 acres</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Walkersville, MD Quad</u>	Quadrangle scale <u>1:24,000</u>

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary is defined by the outlines of Parcel 7, Frederick County tax map 58.

## 11. Form Prepared by

name/title	<u>Paula S. Reed, PhD., Architectural Historian; Edie Wallace, Historian</u>	
organization	<u>Paula S. Reed &amp; Associates, Inc.</u>	date <u>June 2003</u>
street & number	<u>105 N. Potomac Street</u>	telephone <u>301-739-2070</u>
city or town	<u>Hagerstown</u>	state <u>Maryland</u>

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name Glade Valley Farm (main complex)

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<sup>1</sup> Dr. Grace Tracey and John Dern, Pioneers of Old Monocacy, (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co.), p.24.

<sup>2</sup> Frederick Co. Maryland Land Record Abstracts, 1761-1763, Patricia Abelard Anderson, abstractor, p. 8, Western Maryland Room, Washington Co. Free Library, MD. This citation refers to a 1732 deed to Susannah Beatty and her husband Thomas Beatty, Sr. The Prince George's Co. deed has not been located. Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber G, Folio 72, this is a 1761 deposition by Thomas Beatty age 58, in an unrelated case, in which he described the beginning point of the survey by Robert Owens "about 30 years past." Susannah Beatty also owned 900 acres of *Rocky Creek*, south of *Taskers Chance* and west of *Locust Level*.

<sup>3</sup> Land Records of Prince George's County, Maryland, 1739-1743, abstracts, pp. 25-26, Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD.

<sup>4</sup> PG Co. Land Records, Liber Y, Folios 148-153 and Liber Y, Folio 242; cited from abstracts. *Rocky Creek* adjoins a tract called *Meadow*, patented by John Van Metre in 1725. Van Metre was a migrant from New York with whom the Beatty's, also from New York, may have been associated. The various trades practiced by the Beatty children would have been very useful in the establishment of a new settlement. More research is needed here and may shed light on the question of Van Metre's "Monocacy" settlement.

<sup>5</sup> Frederick Co. Will Book A, page 12; can also be found abstracted by Ray Beatty, "Will of Susanna Asfordby Beatty (1745): Frederick County, MD," USGenWeb Archives, [www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb](http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb).

<sup>6</sup> Tracey and Dern, p. 368.

<sup>7</sup> Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber B, Folio 568.

<sup>8</sup> Frederick Co. Will Book A, page 113.

<sup>9</sup> Williams, p. 1111 and Joseph A. Lubozynski, "Susanna Beatty and the Beatty-Cramer House," (Frederick, MD: Frederick Co. Landmarks Foundation, Inc., n.d.)

<sup>10</sup> Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber J, Folio 1222; cited from Frederick County Maryland Land Records Liber J Abstracts, 1763-1767, Maryland Room.

<sup>11</sup> J. Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland. CD-ROM, (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 2002), p. 1034.

<sup>12</sup> T.J.C. Williams, History of Frederick County Maryland. (Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, orig. pub. 1910), p. 125.

<sup>13</sup> Williams, p. facing 24.

<sup>14</sup> 1798 Tax Assessment, Frederick County, District 2, Israel's Creek, microfilm collection, Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD. The farm included land from *Dulaney's Lott* (his inheritance), *Middle Plantation* and *Mistake Rectified* (both from brother Thomas), and *The Plow* (purchased from Abraham Hoff).

<sup>15</sup> Frederick Co. Will Book GMRB 1, page 8. The slaves names were Sall, Hetty, Jacob,

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name Glade Valley Farm (main complex)

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Absolem, Harry, Charlotte, Mary, Serenah, Natt, Basil, John, and Edmond.

<sup>16</sup> Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber WR 25, Folio 576. A second parcel was sold to Nicholas Brengle (CM 6, page 632).

<sup>17</sup> Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber WR 42, Folio 51. Also listed among the trustees were Abraham Stoner, Nicholas Brengle, George Creager, Jr., Abraham Hoff, Jr., Joseph Stouffer, and George Buckey. This appears to be the Methodist [?] Church on the west edge of Mt. Pleasant.

<sup>18</sup> Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber WR 45, Folio 502.

<sup>19</sup> Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber HS 2, Folio 569.

<sup>20</sup> Williams, p. 269.

<sup>21</sup> Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber ES 5, Folio 486.

<sup>22</sup> Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber BGF 1, Folio 526.

<sup>23</sup> Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber BGF 8, Folio 79.

<sup>24</sup> Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber DBS 1, Folio 147.

<sup>25</sup> Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber CM 2, Folio 253.

<sup>26</sup> Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber AF 9, Folio 47.

<sup>27</sup> Williams, p. 1191.

<sup>28</sup> Frederick Co. Land Records, Liber JLJ 5, Folio 429 and 665.

<sup>29</sup> Frederick Co. Land Records, Liber 300, Folio 206 and Liber 320, Folio 366-367.

<sup>30</sup> Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber 671, Folio 256.

<sup>31</sup> Personal communication, Glade Valley Farms, Inc. general manager, February 2003.

↖ BROOD MARE BARN  
4 HOUSE TRAILERS

BRICK SPRINGHOUSE

EQUIP. SHED

EQUIP. SHED

F-8-151

BARN

BRICK  
FARMHOUSE

WAGON  
SHED  
CORNCRIB

MILK  
HOUSE

DAIRY  
BARN

MARE STALL BARN

RUN-IN

RUN-IN

WOOD  
LOT

LIME  
KILNS

GARAGE  
KENNEL

BREEDING  
BARN

OUT-KITCHEN

STONE  
SPRINGHOUSE

MANOR  
HOUSE

STALLION  
BARN

OFFICE  
DAIRY BARN/  
HORSE STALLS

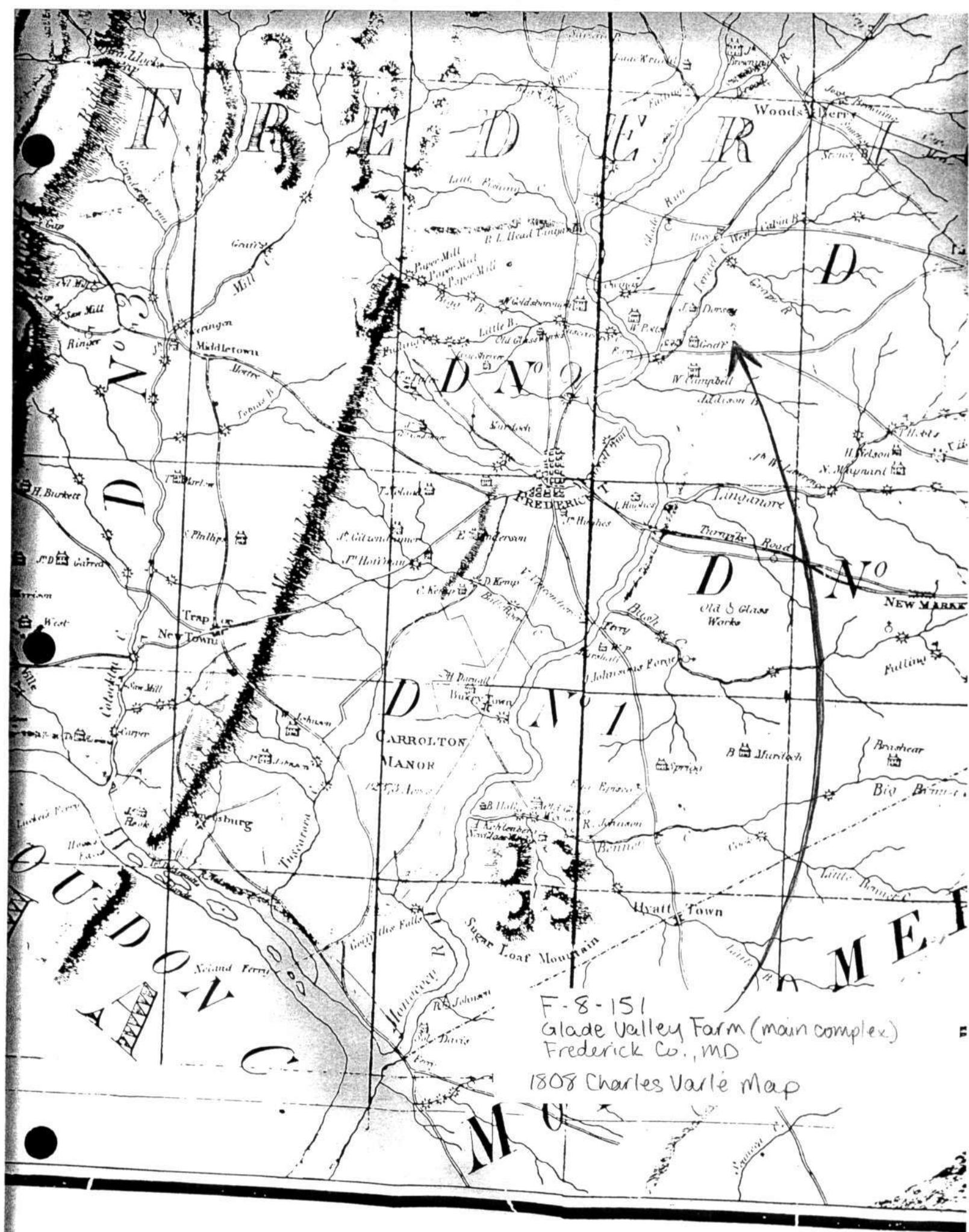


TRAINING BARN

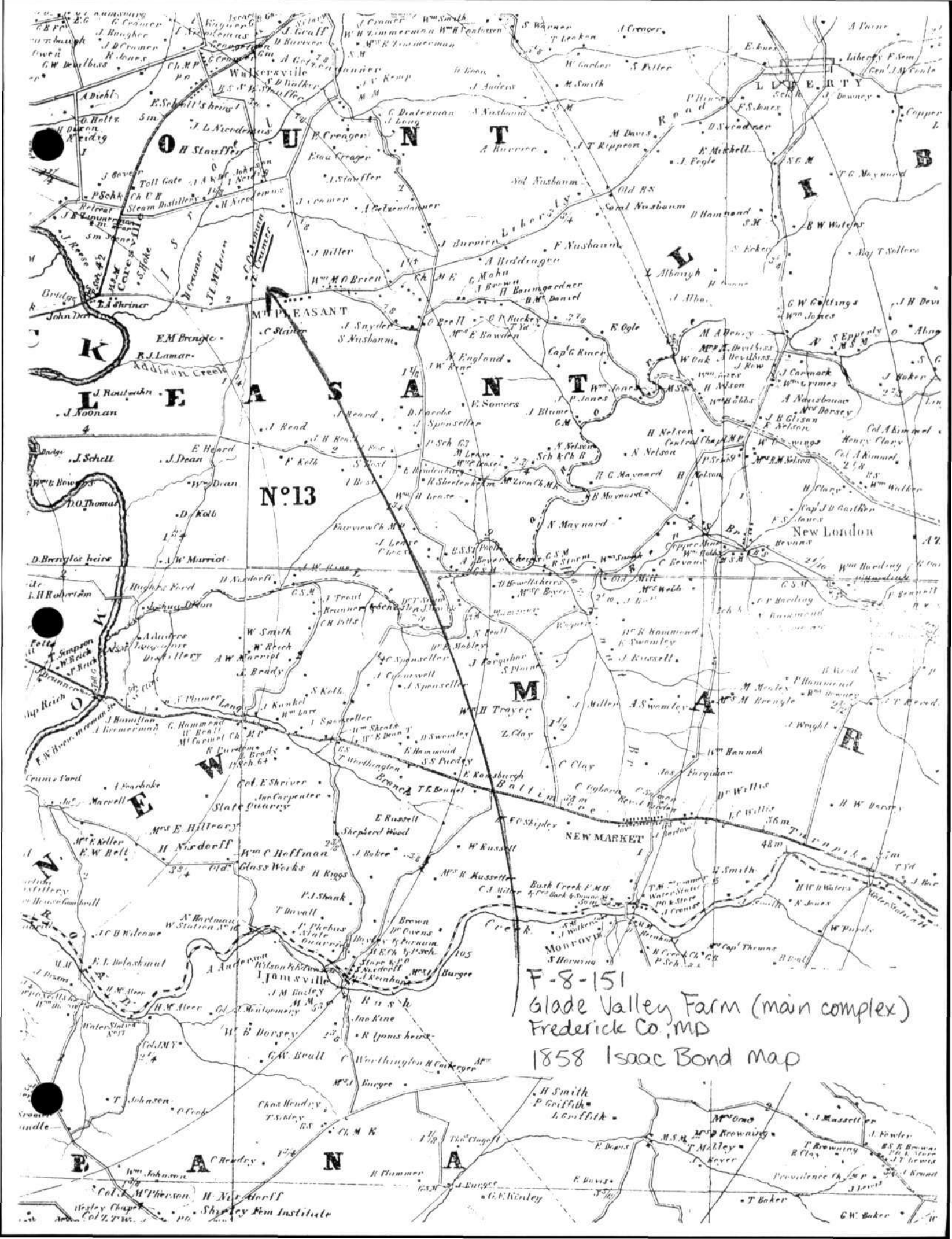
F-8-151  
GLADE VALLEY FARM  
FREDERICK CO., MD  
SITE PLAN

NOT TO SCALE





F-8-151  
Glade Valley Farm (main complex)  
Frederick Co., MD  
1808 Charles Varle Map

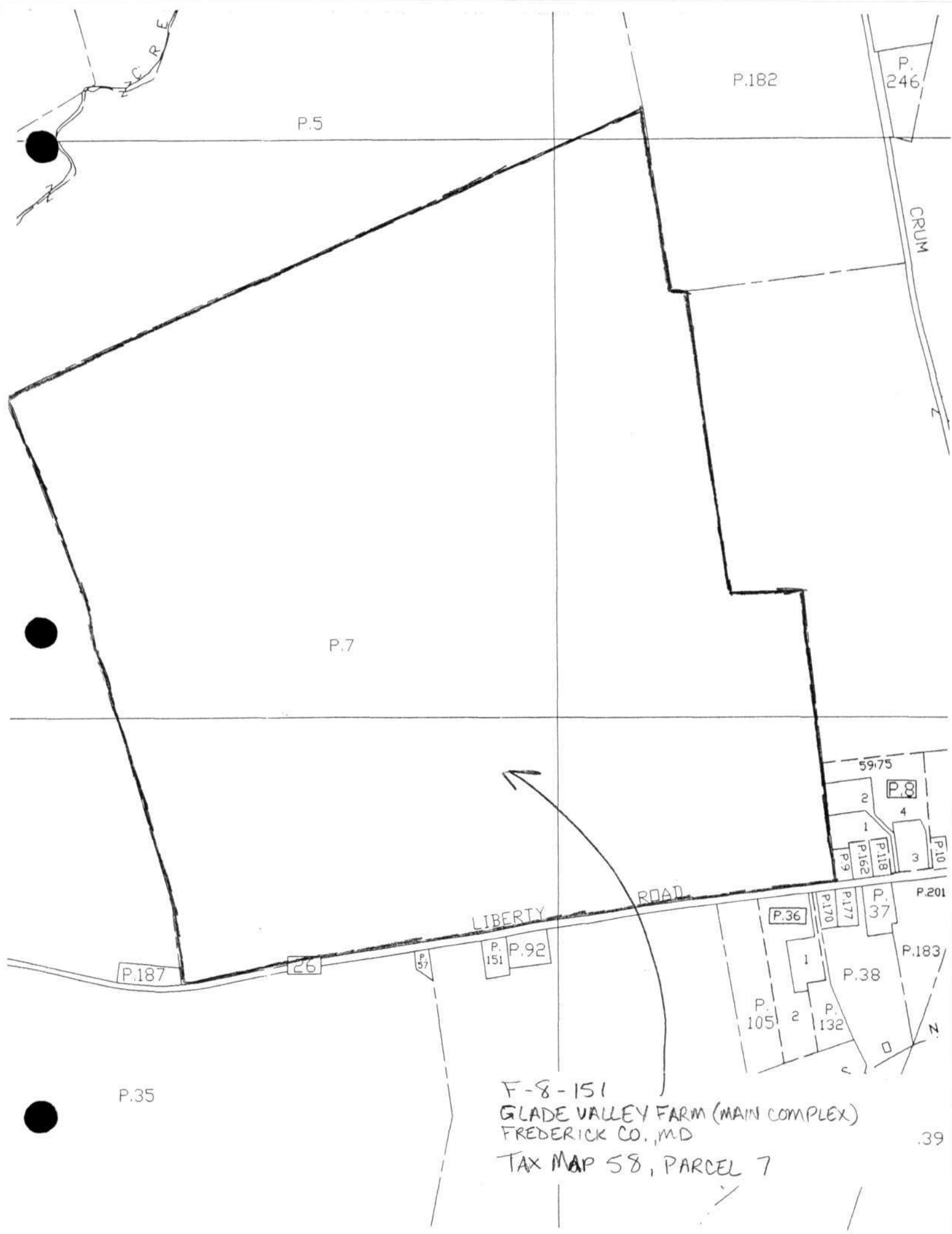


F-8-151  
Glade Valley Farm (main complex)  
Frederick Co, MD  
1858 Isaac Bond map

# MT. PLEASANT DIST No. 13

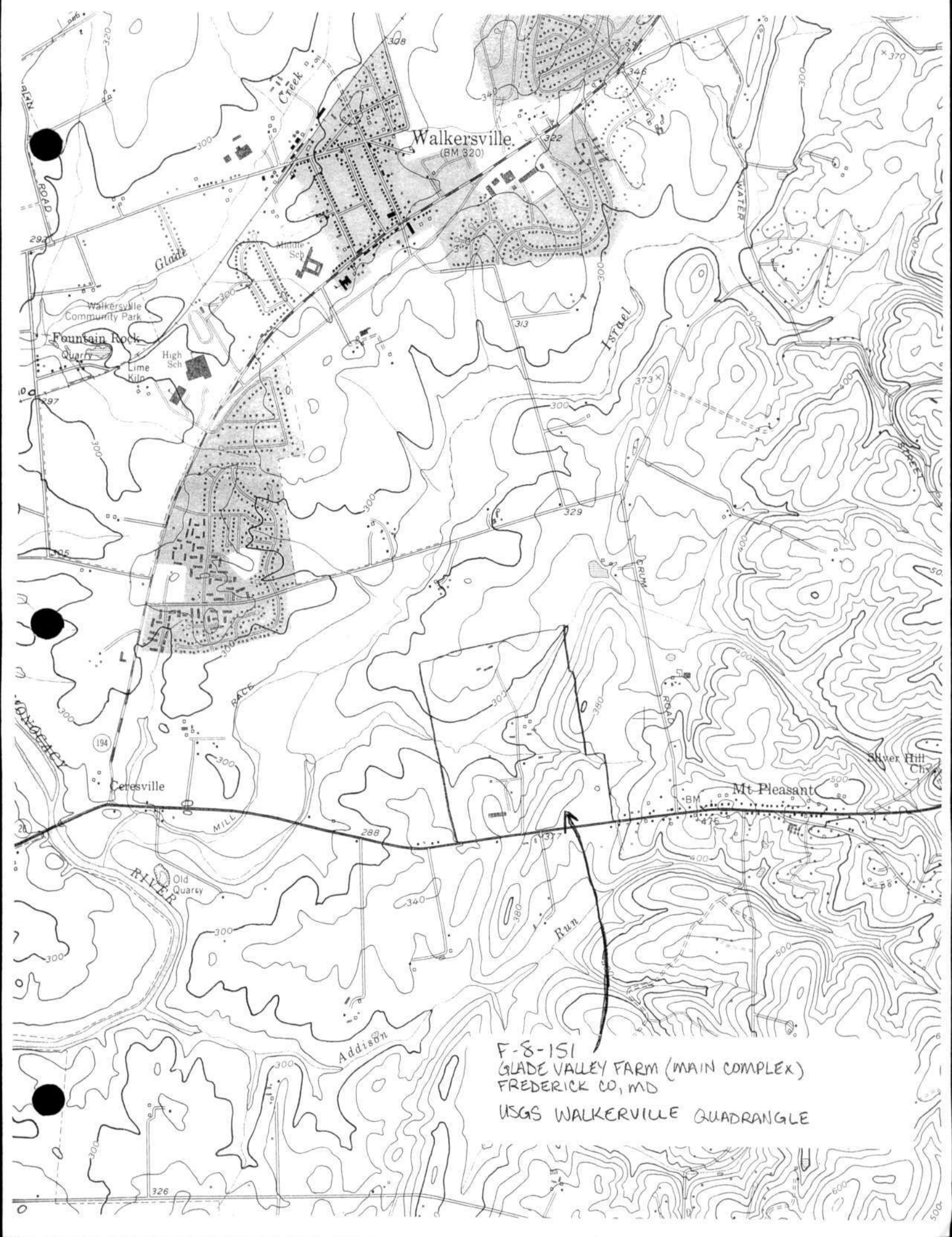
F-8-151  
Glade Valley Farm (main complex)  
Frederick Co., MD  
1873 Atlas map

F-8-151  
- Glade Valley Farm (main complex)  
Frederick Co., MD  
1873 Atlas map



F-8-151  
GLADE VALLEY FARM (MAIN COMPLEX)  
FREDERICK CO., MD  
TAX MAP 58, PARCEL 7





F-8-151  
GLADE VALLEY FARM (MAIN COMPLEX)  
FREDERICK CO, MD  
USGS WALKERVILLE QUADRANGLE





F-8-151

Globe Valley Farm

Frederick Co, MD

E. Wallace

F-03

MDSHPO

Overall view NE from Stallion barn

1/32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Dairy barn and view beyond, view N from  
training barn

2/32





F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Dairy barn, N elevation w/ converted milkhouse  
view S

3/32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co, MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Dairy barn, W and S elevations, view NE

4/32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co, MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Dairy barn, E elevation, view W

5/32





F-8-151

Glode Valley Farm

Frederick Co, MD

E. Wallace

H-03

MD SHPO

Dairy barn interior, showing conversion to  
horse stalls, view E

6/32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm  
Frederick Co., MD  
E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Training barn, S and E elevations, view NW

7/32





F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Training barn interior, showing central stalls and  
training track, view W

8/32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Training barn interior, view S

9/32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MPSPPO

Stallion barn, view W

10/32





F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MASHPO

Stallion barn interior, view SW

11/32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MD SHPO

Breeding barn, view N

12/  
32





F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick County, MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Manor house, S elevation, view N

13/32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Fredricks Co. MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MD SHPO

Manor house, W and S elevations, view NE

14/  
32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co, MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MD SHPO

Manor house, W elevation foundation detail

15/  
32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm  
Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

manor house and wash house, N elevation,  
view SE

16/  
32





F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co, MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MD SHPO

Garage/Kennel behind manor house, view NE

17/32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co. MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Springhouse and breeding barn, view W

18/  
32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Overall view S from farmstead complex toward  
stallion barn

19/32





F-8-151

Glode Valley Farms

Frederick Co. MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MPSPPO

View W, pasture and lime kilns

20/  
32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farms

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Brood mare barn, S and E elevations, view NW

21/32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MD5490

Farmhouse, S elevation, view NW

22/32



F-8-1513

Glade Valley Farm  
Frederick Co., MD  
E. Wallace

1-03  
MDSHIP0

Farmhouse, E and N elevations, view SW

23 / 32





F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Farmhouse springhouse, view NW

24  
/ 32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm  
Frederick Co., MD  
E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Farmstead complex, view E

25/32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSUPO

Wagonshed/cornerrib, N and W elevations, view SE

26/  
32





F. 8. 151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co. Md

E. Wallace

1-03

MD54PO

Wagon shed/corncrib interior, view SW

27/32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MD SHPO

Farmstead

Dairy barn and milkhouse, N elevation, view S

28/32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co., MD

Ed Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Farmstead bank barn, w elevation, view NE

29/32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

1/03

MDSHPO

Farmstead bank barn, lower stall interior

30/32





F-8-151

Glade Valley farm

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

F-03

MDSHPO

Farmstead bank barn, E elevation, view W

31/32



F-8-151

Glade Valley Farm

Frederick Co. MD

E. Wallace

1-03

MDSHPO

Farmstead bank barn, upper level interior, view S

32/  
32